

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C. THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

Established 1891.

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Fairfax Wins.

Fairfax, April 29.—The second game of the season between Fairfax and Ehrhardt was played here this afternoon and won by the home team. The first game was also won by Fairfax. Fennell and McMillan starred for Fairfax, Fennell getting four hits out of four times at bat, one for an extra base, and McMillan drove a threebagger to centre. Barker pitched good ball, striking out nine. Fairfax 6 10 4 Ehrhardt 4 8 1 Barker and Young; Glover, Hires and Anderson.

Fairfax Needs Rain.

Fairfax, May 4.—No rain has fallen here since the third day of April. Only a small proportion of the cotton has come up or will come up until rain falls and of the large acreage planted in watermelons in this section about two-thirds of it was planted too late for the plants to come up. The oat crop which looked very promising a short while ago will be almost a complete failure if rain does not come soon.

Another ill effect of the drought is that pastures for live stock are not yielding much for the stock to eat. The corn crop is good.

Honor Roll Denmark School.

Denmark, May 4.—The following is the honor roll of Denmark public school for month ending April 30:

First grade—Winnie Cox, Sudie Dyches, Olive Hutto, Miriam Turner, Mamie Turner, Grace Wiggins, Dorothy Crum.

Second grade—Wendell LaCroy, Ada Hutto, Sarah Califf, Dorothy Matthews, Claudia Holton, Edward Zeigler, John Turner, Damaris Faust, Louise Owens.

Third grade—Francis Dozier, Albert Polk, Stanwix Hutto, James McCrae, Margaret Brooker.

Fourth grade—Ruby Abstance, Eldridge Hightower, Joe Matthews, Evelyn Cain, Ryrl Price, Dorothy Riley, Mary Cacioppo, Helen Turner.

Fifth grade—Fred Wiggins, Edward Cox, Louise Ray, Martha Calloppo.

Sixth grade—James Wiggins, Earle Rice, Edna Creech, Anna Matthews, Julia Margaret Riley.

Seventh grade—Harold Sojourner, Daisy Tillman, Julia McCrae, Elizabeth McCrae.

Eighth grade—Julia Cox, Sadelle Cain, Kathryn Faust, Willie Dell Hutto.

Ninth grade—Genie Fogle, Barnwell Huggins, Hazel LaCroy, Martha Wiggins.

Tenth grade—Virginia Hutto, Christobel Mayfield, Vera Wiggins, Frances Guess.

Samuel Ray, Kathleen Fogle, Agnes Goza.

Old Fashions Return With the War.

Among the many changes that the war is bringing into the streets and the home some of the most significant are so quiet and unobtrusive that people hardly notice them. One of these is the change that has come over the look of households of persons of fastidious tastes and strict aesthetic conduct. Formerly the idea of a mounted photograph (except perhaps a reproduction of an old master) was thought to be quite banal and terribly suburban. Today you find their mantelpieces crowded with photographs, some even pinned on the wall without the slightest regard for spacing and arrangement—details which formerly would have taken an afternoon's thought to settle. Our artistic houses are being ruined without a single regret. Another reversion to simpler days is the return of the old-fashioned hair brooch with its little oblong frame of gold prettily wrought inclosing a tiny panel for a strand of hair. Some of them are originals bought in curio shops or rummaged out from old cases, but the hair in them today is young and newly cut.—Manchester Guardian.

New Hat Saved.

Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Lady—What a blessing he had his old hat on, dear.—London Opinion.

TRYING FOR BLACK COTTON.

Mr. Brabham Writes Hopefully of His Experiments.

The cotton world is now short on dyes, on account of the European war, and some of the finishing mills may be forced to close down.

Some years ago I conceived the idea of growing different colors of cotton, but to do this I first had to know, then get the primal colors of cotton, and the number thereof. God gave man five primal sorts of cotton, white, red, brown, yellow and black. The black has been lost somewhere in the mists of the ages, but every experienced breeder knows that so long as the species exist the lost variety can be restored. To this end I am working to restore black cotton, and only last week the first start was made by planting deep green linted cotton, red linted cotton and brown linted cotton in my experimental patch, and can I get the three to come into blossom at the same time, black lint is an assured fact. I am not using the yellow sort in this test, for that sort must be used in growing another shade.

In making this declaration I fear you may think I am mixing my drinks over-much, or that I am a fit subject for Bedlam. I can assure you, however, that I am on the water wagon, and I hope I am not non compos mentis.

There is greater variation in plant life than in animal life. From five pairs of human beings, primal pairs, there now exists, and have existed, some 250 different types of men, all varying in color and in characteristics. No plant or animal breeder can accept the Mosaic version of the Adam and Eve theory. White will beget white eternally if no admixture takes place. So on with black, red, brown and yellow. Now and then there appears an albino, but this is a mere freak, and two albinos, mated, will produce a coal black progeny. More than this: If God cursed Ham and not Ham's wife, the black blood of Ham would have been lost in ten generations. Look at the octoroons in your own city; look at the Creoles in Louisiana. From these two types, by breeding, in ten generations the full black can be restored. Blood not only tells, but lives, even though dominant, and by a certain line of breeding can be brought back.

To illustrate: There is no record in all history of green linted cotton. Grow the brown Egyptian and the deep green seed found in some varieties of our uplands together three years and you will get a light green lint. Select the darkest green, and in three more years you get a deep green lint. As my experiments along this line cover only six years I cannot say what will happen in the next few years. But if green lint can be produced, pink, blue, black, in fact, any shade can be produced under intelligent breeding.

My experiments would have been further advanced than they are, but I have had much trouble in getting the seed I want. It took me four years to locate red lint cotton. I got to the seed this year and planted last week the first cotton of that sort ever planted in the State, so far as I know. I know nothing of its growth. It may be a perennial; if so it will further delay my plans, but I truly hope it is an annual.

When I used to write on growing long cotton on the uplands the lamented Carlisle McKinley, of the News and Courier, tried to laugh me down. Now the long cotton produced on the uplands averages 10 per cent. of the entire cotton crop, and many of the grades are so good till it has made sea island cotton a back number. I got a pathetic letter from one of the best known sea island planters in the State some weeks ago, and while I did not say it to him, but I knew that I had been instrumental in injuring the sale of sea island cotton by pushing the growing of long cotton in the interior.

Natural phenomena opens up to the human family greater possibilities than were ever dreamed of, Edison, Marconi and others are developing physical forces that are more than wonderful and challenge the admiration of the world. Had they lived in the dark ages death would have been their portion—would have been accused of communing with the devil, while in reality they are communing with God's own forces.

Plant life offers more rewards than physical forces. We only need a few Edisons on the job.—A. W. Brabham, in the News and Courier.

Reproof.

"Who was Shylock, Aunt Ethel?" "My dear! And you go to Sunday-school and don't know that?"—Life.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

A new bank for Brunson has been chartered with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Sapio Maybank, Jr., was struck by a Coast Line train at St. Stephens Tuesday and killed.

Z. V. Davidson was Tuesday elected mayor of Chester over R. R. Hafner by a vote of 275 to 273. Mr. Davidson is an insurance man of Chester.

The annual inspection of the South Carolina naval militia will be held on May 24-28, conducted by Adj. Gen. Moore and Lieut. B. B. Taylor, U. S. N.

S. H. Richardson, a prominent citizen of Hampton county, died at his plantation near Brunson on Saturday. The funeral service and interment were held at Hampton cemetery Sunday.

A young son of Tom Lowe, of Aiken county, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun Sunday afternoon. The boy with several other children were playing with an old gun which was not known to have been loaded.

Two fires in Anderson Tuesday destroyed property valued at \$90,000. The first fire is said to have been set by a spark from a locomotive. Among the buildings burned was the \$20,000 freight station of the Piedmont Northern railway.

As a result of a general row among the negroes at Cherry Grove church in Hampton county Sunday, Buddy Cope is dead, John Davis is mortally wounded, and Henry Davis seriously wounded. Five negroes have been placed in the Hampton jail.

A third case of attempted criminal assault within a few days in Greenville county was made by a negro Tuesday upon a white woman. The negro was frightened away. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, but failed to locate the assailant.

To prevent burglars from rifling his cash drawer, Garris Ladd, of Dawkins, Fairfield county, set a "trap gun." Sunday he evidently forgot about the contraption and went into the cash drawer, with the result that the load of shot struck him in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The cotton mills of the Aiken, the Langley and the Seminole Manufacturing companies have been bought in at a receiver's sale by William McKinley, Jr., and Charles H. Low, a committee appointed by the creditors of the companies. The mills will be reorganized and reopened in the near future.

FAMILY OF 24 AT REVIVAL.

Biggest Household at Religious Service Will Get Prize.

It was "family night" at the Chester Tabernacle, and the Rev. William Nicholson, the evangelist, paid a high tribute to the families which are co-operating in the work of leading penitents on the trail.

Dr. Nicholson announced that he would give to the family presenting the largest membership at the Tabernacle a handsome prize, and stated that at Shamokin a record was established by seventeen members of one family.

"Chester can beat that," announced a voice, and twenty-four persons, all members of the family of Caleb H. Reed, stood up to be counted. The evangelist gasped as the Reeds were greeted with applause. They will get the prize.

A Mixed Blessing.

A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon prey to the most excruciating agony, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his foot-gear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared, in bold, feminine hand, the almost illegible benediction: "God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"—Punch.

The land at the head of Wall street, on which Trinity church and cemetery stand, comprises a plot 391 feet long by 227 feet broad, valued at \$17,000,000.

SHELLED DUNKIRK.

Ordnance Was Latest Work of Krupp Factory.

Paris, May 2.—Today's war office report says it is believed the great German gun, which twice has bombarded Dunkirk from a range of 23 1-2 miles, has been put out of action. It also announces the bombardment by the French of one of the German forts at Metz. The text of the statement follows:

"There is no modification to report in the situation along the entire front.

"Information received from a deserter is to the effect that for about two months engineers of the Krupp Gun works have been directing in the suburbs of Dixmude, a sector where there has been no fighting, the installation of a machine gun capable of firing a shell over a very long range. It is this gun which may have bombarded Dunkirk. The gun is believed to have a range of 23.5 miles.

"Only nine shells were fired on the second and last bombardment of the French seaport. There is reason to believe that the gun either has been damaged by a method of fire which the most powerful pieces do not resist a long time or that the continual presence of our aeroplanes has had the effect of stopping its fire.

"On our side yesterday we bombarded one of the forts on the southern front of the entrenched camp of Metz."

U. S. GUN OF LONGEST RANGE.

Secretary of Navy Compares New Piece With England's Best.

Washington, May 2.—Critics who claim the American navy's 14-inch rifles are inferior to the 15-inch British naval gun are answered in a statement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels declaring that the bureau of ordnance has developed a 14-inch gun "that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country."

While conceding that the British battleship Queen Elizabeth's guns throw a larger shell, Mr. Daniels points out that she carries only eight 15-inch rifles, compared with twelve 14-inch weapons on the United States battleship Pennsylvania.

"There is an axiom with regard to calibre which amounts to this: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range," says the secretary's statement. "The 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British 15-inch guns, the 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania will range a little farther than the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns."

The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. "Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy."

"Now, if we compare these guns at a range greater than armor-piercing range we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far, at a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range farther than they would have any hope of hitting a ship."

BOY TRIES TO WRECK TRAIN.

Was Staging an Imitation of Scene in the Movies.

Charles Foreman, 14 years old, a negro, tried today to imitate train wreckers he had seen in moving pictures, and a repetition of the tragedy that sent a score of persons to death seven years ago, when a train on the Seashore Railroad plunged from the Thoroughfare bridge, was barely averted.

The youngster had piled scrap iron on the tracks and was lugging a discarded railroad tie to finish the job on the Meadow side of the bridge when a dispatcher sighted him from a tower.

Detectives sped to the scene in an automobile and the youngster fled. The 11 o'clock train from Camden, due at 12:40, was in sight when they cleared the track. The boy was captured after a mile chase across the Meadows.

WILLIAMS TAKES CHARGE

WILL RECEIVE SALARY OF \$6,000 PER YEAR.

Dr. Strait, Retiring Superintendent, Says He Will Tell Public About Asylum.

Columbia, May 1.—Dr. C. Fred Williams today succeeded Dr. T. J. Strait as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. In a statement announcing his appointment of Dr. Williams Governor Manning said of the inmates of the asylum, "I regard the proper care of these 1,700 unfortunates the largest work of our State. Humanity demands it."

Dr. Williams "will be paid salary of \$6,000 a year, \$3,000 of which is provided for by appropriation and the additional \$3,000 is borrowed on the personal endorsement of the Governor. "I do not propose to disregard the constitution and the laws: I stand for them," says the governor, "and if this increase of salary for service to be done is forbidden I will pay it myself rather than that these patients under the care of the State should not have the best treatment that can be secured."

The following is the governor's statement in full:

"I have appointed Dr. C. Fred Williams, of Columbia, as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane for the term beginning May 1, 1915, to February 15, 1916. After I found the appointment of Dr. Sargent—a man skilled in mental troubles—was against the spirit of the constitution, I looked around for a physician skilled, younger, full of energy and full of love for his fellow man, and desiring to be of service to them. With these considerations in mind I consider Dr. Williams an ideal choice. Dr. Williams had in Columbia a lucrative practice and his own home. To give up the practice for the salary allowed would have entailed a heavy sacrifice on the part of Dr. Williams and his family. Having his own home, he desired and agreed to forego the residence and perquisites that have always been allowed superintendents of the State Hospital for the Insane, and I then guaranteed personally to him the extra compensation.

"I regard the proper care of these 1,700 unfortunates the largest work of our State. Humanity demands it. Money spent to give them the best care and treatment will be well spent. I do not propose to disregard the constitution and the law; I stand for them, and if this increase of salary for service to be done is forbidden I will pay it myself rather than that these patients under the care of the State should not have the best treatment that can be secured."

Dr. Strait Talks.

Announcement that he would probably enter the political arena next year and tell the South Carolina public fully of the details of operations of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Columbia, of what changes and improvements were made by him, and of the treatment accorded him by the present State administration was made by Dr. T. J. Strait, of Lancaster, recently removed superintendent of the asylum, shortly before he left yesterday afternoon for his former home after being succeeded by Dr. C. Fred Williams, of Columbia.

Dr. Strait said his mind was not fully made up as to what effort he would make to carry to the public of this State his views upon the situation of the asylum and upon the action of the administration. Early in the interview he forecast a political upheaval in 1916 that would have the asylum as the centre of two vortex. Dr. Strait said he did "not know whether he would run next summer for governor or lieutenant governor, or for congress from his district."

That "some of the leading lawyers of this State hold the opinion that a superintendent of the asylum cannot be summarily removed without cause, and that such action without cause would be illegal," was mentioned by the departing former superintendent during the interview. He did not express his own opinion as to the right of those in power to remove him.

Dr. Strait said he desired to make it plain that he had not brought partisan politics into the government of the asylum, and that he had brought about "a considerably more efficient government at a less aggregate expense to the State than that which I found there." Discussing the economy of operation he had obtained, he declared a comparison of the monthly expenses of March, 1914, and March, 1915, showed he had saved

CHILDREN BITTEN BY OTTER.

Little Fellows Battle With Infuriated Animal, Which Owner Finally Kills.

Georgetown, May 3.—As a result of a most unusual accident a little child of Mr. William Palmer, of this city, has been fearfully wounded and two other little fellows less seriously hurt. The children were bitten by a pet otter, the property of Mr. J. C. Lowmire, a neighbor. The child most seriously hurt was bitten about the face and neck and on the ankle. Well-nigh an entire cheek is bitten off, the nose badly cut and the scalp badly lacerated.

Yesterday afternoon the little Palmer children went to the home of Mr. Lowmire and asked that Mr. Lowmire's little son take the otter, which was a pet, down to a near-by pond and entertain them with his antics in the water. This was done and the little animal swam and played in the water, chasing crawfish. Finally he was called from the water, and as is his practice after bathing, he ran to one of the little children and rubbed himself against the child's leg to dry himself. The child became frightened and caught hold of the animal, mashing him to the ground. This infuriated the otter and he bit the little fellow. The other children then attacked the animal and he fought most furiously. He buried his sharp teeth in the child's cheek. Another child caught the otter's tail and, pulling strongly, pulled away most of the cheek. In the fight all of the children were badly bitten except the Lowmire child, his little master. Strange to say, the otter refused to attack this little fellow, although he was fighting as vigorously as the other children.

Finally word was carried to Mr. Lowmire, who hastened to the scene of the battle, and seeing the lacerated children, caught up his pet and killed him.

This otter was known by nearly all Georgetown people. A year ago Mr. Lowmire's son was fishing in White's Creek, near the city, and caught three of these rare animals. He was fishing with a bob, and on seeing the little otters in the water caught them by thrusting the hooks of the bob into their bodies. All of the animals died but one. This was taken home and trained to do many tricks. He developed remarkable intelligence. He would follow his master to the office of the Clyde Line, where Mr. Lowmire is employed, and spend the day about the office very much as would a pet dog. He was an object of much interest to everybody. He was very affectionate and his attachment to the little son of Mr. Lowmire, who attempted to protect the Palmer children, was striking. Some time ago this little fellow was sick, and during his confinement to his bed the otter insisted on staying in bed with him all the time. Every morning it was the otter's practice to go into the child's room and get in his bed before the child arose. A special mark of attachment was his refusal to fight this little fellow while infuriated by the attacks of the Palmer children.

The otter had grown to more than four feet in length and was richly furred. Mr. Lowmire attached a value of several hundred dollars to his rare pet and was greatly grieved to be forced to kill him.

MARCH BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Report of State Board of Health for Last Month.

Columbia, April 28.—Following is the report of births and deaths for South Carolina for the month of March, by the State board of health: Deaths, 2,036; births, 3,090.

The record of communicable diseases for March has not been compiled, but following is the record of communicable disease for the month of February:

Tuberculosis, 155; pneumonia, 236; typhoid fever, 10; pellagra, 75; Whooping cough, 13; cancer, 36; diphtheria, 4; malaria, 14.

Since the abolition of the vodka business the savings of the Russian people have quadrupled.

\$7,200 for that month.

Among other savings he had obtained by institution of modern methods, he asserted the installation of bread cutters saved the State the cost of 82,000 loaves of bread in eight months immediately following the time when he assumed charge. Giving strict care to the amount of meat cooked for each meal, resulted immediately in a daily saving of 175 pounds, he said, which amount saved was further increased.